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part in promoting the pacific organization of the world. Mrs. Mead spoke more particularly of the progress of the peace movement in America.

Brevities.

. . . Early in July Andrew Carnegie handed over to the State Department, to be forwarded to the Costa Rican government, \$25,000 of the amount pledged by him for the building for the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, which has already been commenced.

. . . At the recent laying of the corner-stone of the new building for Pickering College at Newmarket, Canada, Sir William Mulock, president of the Canadian Peace Society, expressed himself in the strongest possible terms as opposed to the prevailing militarism and rivalry in armaments.

. . . Arbitration treaties have been signed between Brazil and Cuba and Brazil and Great Britain.

. . . The arbitration commission appointed by the Swedish and Norwegian governments for the settlement of the maritime boundary between the two countries has held several meetings, has during July been making local investigations, and will meet again this August for further deliberation. The secretary of the commission is Dr. W. Röel, first secretary of the Bureau of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

. . . The July number of *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, edited by Dr. Josiah Strong (Bible House, New York), has two excellent outlines for study of the subject of peace, entitled "International Arbitration" and "The Church and Peace."

. . . Peace has been restored throughout Colombia, and acting President Holguin on July 20 declared martial law off. The Colombian Congress met on July 21.

. . . Our government has sent out a request to all the governments which participated in the meeting of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, last February, to send delegates to a second Opium Conference to be held at The Hague in the near future. The purpose of the conference is to secure international agreement for the control of the production and traffic in opium with a view to its complete suppression except for medicinal purposes. Our State Department is preparing a program for the discussion of the conference.

. . . During the past year five conventions have been concluded between the United States and Canada: the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain (in which Canada is given the right to decide as to questions directly affecting the dominion), the fisheries treaty, the boundary treaty, a treaty regarding the conveyance of prisoners and defining the reciprocal rights of the two countries in wrecking salvage, a special Newfoundland fisheries treaty, and a treaty providing for the free navigation of boundary waterways. A pecuniary claims treaty is also well under way.

. . . On July 23, at the residence of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, an Anglo-German *Entente* Committee of Women was organized, for the purpose of assisting in putting an end to the almost incessant bickerings, the "snarling and barking,"

as Mr. Lloyd-George characterized it, between the two nations. The meeting was addressed by a number of members of Parliament and several influential women. The German Ambassador in London, Count Wolff-Metternich, sent a letter wishing the movement success. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, Mrs. Lloyd-George, Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, Lady Brassey, Lady Meath, Lady Pearson and Lady Weardale.

. . . Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church of Washington, preached a notable sermon on "War against War," at the Christian Endeavor Convention at St. Paul, on Sunday evening, July 11, in which he showed that war is inhuman, unchristian and irrational. "The work of throwing the resources of nations and mighty forces of nature into engines of torture and destruction, to be used against creatures of our own flesh and blood, belongs to the malignity of demons, not to the spirit of man."

. . . The District Labor Council of Toronto last month adopted a resolution declaring that the Council went on record "as opposed to the enormous expenditures of money for warlike purposes on the part of first-class nations, and is in favor of an attempt to have a universal agreement amongst the workers of Europe and America, whereby the danger of war may be averted by the concerted action of the workers, either by their refusal to fight or by letting those who make the quarrels fight, or by a general strike of labor in countries about to fight, as we believe the decision in the last analysis rests with the workers."

. . . The National Woman's Suffrage Association, in its recent convention at Seattle, adopted a resolution in which it declared that "The United States, being unhampered by European complications and dangers, and without an enemy in the world, should take the lead in a movement for limitation of the costly burden of armaments, now causing nearly two-thirds of our national expenditures. Our recent extravagant army and navy expenditures are lessening the possibility of useful leadership, are inconsistent with the Hague Court principle and with our treaties for international peace and arbitration."

. . . The governments of the United States and Great Britain will submit their "cases" in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy to the Hague Court on the 4th of October. Mr. Chandler P. Anderson of New York, who has in charge the preparation of the United States case, will have it ready by that date. It is expected that the arbitrators will meet at The Hague early in May next for the final hearing and determination of the question.

. . . Senator-elect John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, in an address to the graduating class of the Pelahatchie school this year, said that "the millions of dollars spent in fortifications, naval supplies and maintenance of an army would better be kept in the treasury of the government, or, better, in the pockets of the people, that it might be spent in institutions of learning and equipment of institutions."

. . . Mr. Charles R. Crane, the eminent business man of Chicago, who has been appointed by President Taft Minister to China, is a member of the American Peace

Society and much interested in the cause of international friendship and peace. He is the kind of man that will promote deeper friendly relations with China and the Chinese people. President Taft would not miss it if he named other members of the Peace Society to official posts in foreign countries. The foreign service ought to have none but peace men in it.

. . . The *Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia), commenting on the growing armies and navies and military budgets of the time, exclaims: "Yet we are in the country founded on a recognition of the Christian religion, and in an era of the Prince of Peace. May God forgive us! With such enlightenment as the world has to-day, with such full knowledge of the economic waste in militarism and war, with such a recognition of the principles of righteousness, and with millions and millions of people praying daily that the kingdom of the Prince of Peace may come, there should be no need for armies and navies beyond the need of police protection."

. . . The rational observance of the Fourth of July at Cleveland, Ohio, without firecrackers and fireworks, was a great success. The people enjoyed a restful and sensible holiday. There were no accidents, whereas throughout the rest of the country there were forty-seven persons killed, twenty-four hundred injured, and over \$700,000 worth of property destroyed. Last year Cleveland had ten persons killed and sixty-two injured. Will the country be sane and brave enough to follow Cleveland's example?

. . . Hon. William L. Penfield, who died some weeks ago in Washington, was a strong and active friend of the cause of international arbitration and peace. While Solicitor of the State Department, a position which he held for a number of years, he contributed very materially to the work of our government in the field of arbitration. He was one of the men who represented the government before the Hague Court in the Pious Fund arbitration. His papers at the Mohonk Conference and at one or two peace congresses, though not of a popular nature, were very able and were always listened to with close attention and much appreciation.

. . . The luncheon given on June 22 in the House of Commons by the British Interparliamentary Group to the members of the Russian Duma and State Council, then visiting England, was an occasion of great interest. Lord Weardale, president of the Group, presided. All parties in the Russian Duma were represented in the visiting deputation, and their hosts represented both the great English parties. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, were present and participated in the welcome, which was given to the guests not only as representatives of the Duma, but also of the Russian people. The president of the Duma, speaking for the visitors, expressed deep appreciation of the kindly hospitality extended to them, and his belief that the sympathy of England would greatly aid them in Russia in working out the welfare of their country through the new constitution.

. . . Lord Roberts' National Compulsory Service Bill, when it came to vote last month in the House of Lords, was defeated by a vote of 123 against it to 103 in its favor. The debate displayed the extreme weakness of the case for conscription.

. . . The Bath (England) Historical Pageant was this year given an interesting international character. In the final scene, representatives of the various Canadian and United States towns bearing the name of Bath presented to "Ladye Bath" a garland and a banner bearing the coat-of-arms of their respective States. The ladies from Canada and the United States were the guests of the Bath Pageant Committee during their stay at Bath. Eleven of our States were represented in the scene, and two of the Canadian Provinces. The dialogue given by these ladies was written by Mrs. Spencer Trask of New York, who is greatly interested in the cause of international friendship and peace. An ode specially written by her was sung at the close, one stanza of which ran thus:

"All folk upon the earth
Sprang from one common birth,
Children of God.
Lord of Humanity,
Teach us Fraternity;
Peace let the Watchword be
In all the earth."

. . . The Christian Camp Meeting at Craigville (Hyannis), Mass., this year gave one day to the peace movement. Addresses were given by Secretary Trueblood morning and afternoon, and in the evening by Rev. W. B. Flanders of Brockton.

. . . An association was founded in France on the 4th of July, under the name of *France-Amérique*, to "give more intensity to the cordial relations existing between the French democracy and the American democracy, to make America better known and better loved in France, to make France better known and better loved in America." Mr. Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was chosen president.

. . . The proposition for the United States and Canada to hold a joint celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the close of the war of 1812 and one hundred years of peace between the two countries is meeting with general approval. It is the proposition made originally by Secretary Root and remade by MacKenzie H. King, Canadian Minister of Labor, at the Harvard Commencement to erect somewhere along the Canadian boundary a suitable monument in celebration of this approaching centenary of peace—a peace "kept without the aid of warships and guns." We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

The Anglo-German Antagonism.

BY SENATOR D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

From Le Matin, Paris.

We are, of course, far from perfect happiness and universal peace, but nevertheless there has been progress. The practical value of international arbitration is no longer disputed. The incident of the fishermen of Hull and that of Casablanca have furnished two unanswerable lessons. What is called necessary war, inevitable war, is losing ground every day. Some twenty years ago we had only an embarrassment of choice among inevitable wars. To-day, even in the Balkan question, it is admitted that a bad arrangement is better than a conflagration. It is recognized that the United States and Japan would gain nothing by war. Russia has everything to lose in a war. The same is the case with Austria and Italy; much more so with the small powers.